



## Legislative Bulletin.....December 17, 2005

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### **S. 1988 — A bill to authorize the transfer of items in the War Reserves Stockpile for Allies, Korea (Sen. Lugar, R-IN)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Saturday, December 17, 2005, under unanimous consent.

**Summary:** S. 1988 would authorize the President to transfer to the Republic of Korea, U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) obsolete or surplus munitions, equipment, and material (such as tanks, trucks, artillery, mortars, general purpose bombs, repair parts, barrier material, and ancillary equipment) that are intended for use as reserve stocks for the Republic of Korea and that are stockpiled in the Republic of Korea or Japan.  
States that: (1) the value of such concessions (payment, but not necessarily cash) shall be at least equal to the transferred items' fair market value, less any DOD savings (which may not exceed the fair market value of the items transferred) from the avoidance of removal or disposition costs (meaning the item cannot be discounted more than the worth of the item); and (2) such

concessions may include cash compensation, services, waiver of charges otherwise payable by the United States (such as charges for demolition of U.S.-owned or U.S.-intended munitions), and other items of value.

Terminates the transfer authority three years after the date of the enactment of this Act; directs the Secretary of DOD to certify to the appropriate congressional committees whether or not the items in the War Reserves Stockpile for Allies, Korea available for transfer to the Republic of Korea are of any utility to the United States for the following purposes:

- 1) counterterrorism operations;
- 2) contingency operations;
- 3) training; or
- 4) stockpile, pre-positioning, or war reserve requirements.

Terminates the War Reserves Stockpile for Allies, Korea program at the conclusion of the above mentioned transfer. Directs DOD to remove or dispose of any remaining items in the War Reserves Stockpile for Allies, Korea.

**Committee Action:** S. 1988 was introduced on November 9, 2005, in the Senate and passed the Senate by unanimous consent on November 9, 2005. It was referred to the House International Relations and Armed Services Committee, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** A CBO score of S. 1988 is unavailable, but the bill does not authorize new expenditures. As noted above, the transfer of armaments will result in concessions paid to the U.S. equal to the fair market value of such items (less DoD savings).

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

House Rule XIII, Section 3(d)(1), requires that all committee reports contain “a statement citing the *specific* powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.” *[emphasis added]*

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## **H.R. 4501 — Passport Services Enhancement Act of 2005 — *as introduced* (Hyde, R-IL)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Saturday, December 17, 2005, under unanimous consent.

**Summary:** H.R. 4501 authorizes the Secretary of State to establish and collect a surcharge on applicable fees for the filing of each application for a passport, in order to cover the costs of the increased demand for passports as a result of actions taken to comply with section 7209(b) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTP) of 2004 (see below).

Provides that the surcharge will be in addition to the fees otherwise authorized by law; requires that the fees collected be deposited as an offsetting collection to the appropriate Department of State appropriation, to remain available until expended for the purposes of meeting such costs; the authority to collect such fees expires on September 30, 2010; further requires the Secretary of State to ensure, to the extent practicable, that the total cost of a passport application during FY06-FY07 shall not exceed the cost of the passport application as of December 1, 2005 (including the new surcharge authorized herein).

Section 7209(b) of IRTP requires the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, to develop and implement a plan by 2008 that requires passports or other secure documentation for all U.S. citizens entering the U.S. from other jurisdictions within the Western Hemisphere.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 4501 was introduced on December 13, 2005, and referred to the Committee on International Relations, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** A CBO score of H.R. 4501 is unavailable. The bill does authorize an additional fee be charged to individuals obtaining a passport and does not authorize any additional expenditures.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

House Rule XIII, Section 3(d)(1), requires that all committee reports contain “a statement citing the *specific* powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.” *[emphasis added]*

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## **H.R. 797 — Native American Housing Enhancement Act of 2005 — *as amended* (Smith, R-TX)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Saturday, December 17, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.R. 797 would clarify the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act so that tribes may receive new grant funding, even if all “program income”(for example, rental income from units built with grant funding) collected has yet to be expended on housing costs. In addition, the bill would exempt Indian tribes from the Civil Rights Act of 1964, so that they can give preferences to Native Americans for USDA housing programs as they do with HUD programs. The tribes would have to comply with the Indian Civil Rights Act. Finally, the bill would restore tribes’ eligibility for grant funding under the Youthbuild program.

Sen. Enzi’s amendment made several technical changes to the House bill, and the following change regarding Youthbuild Eligibility (changes to current law in bold):

Indian tribes, Indian housing authorities, and other agencies primarily serving Indians or Indian areas shall not be eligible applicants for amounts made available for assistance under this part ~~for fiscal year 1998 and fiscal years thereafter~~ **for fiscal years 1998 through 2005.”**

**Committee Action:** H.R. 797 was introduced on February 14, 2005, and referred to the Committee on Financial Services, which took no official action. H.R. 797 previously passed the House by a voice vote on April 6, 2005. The Senate passed the bill on November 8<sup>th</sup> with an amendment by Sen. Enzi (discussed below).

**Cost to Taxpayers:** A cost estimate is unavailable.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** Yes, the bill expands eligibility for current federal programs.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

House Rule XIII, Section 3(d)(1), requires that all committee reports contain “a statement citing the *specific* powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.” *[emphasis added]*

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## **H.R. 358 — Little Rock Central High School Desegregation 50th Anniversary Commemorative Coin Act — *as amended (Snyder, D-AR)***

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Saturday, December 17, 2005, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.R. 358 would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the desegregation of the Little Rock Central High

School in Little Rock, Arkansas. The \$1 coins are to be minted before December 31, 2007, and there are only to be 500,000 coins printed in total. Surcharges on the sale of the coins, which will be \$10, are to be paid to the Secretary of the Interior for use in efforts to protect, preserve, and interpret resources and stories associated with Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site. Additionally, the funds are to be used for the development of interpretive and education programs and historic preservation projects, [and the] establishment of cooperative agreements to preserve or restore the historic character of the Park Street and Daisy L. Gatson Bates Drive corridors adjacent to the site.

The Senate amendment to H.R. 358 states that any non-federal funds expended by the school district for improvements at the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site, to the extent such funds were used for the purposes described in the bill, shall be deemed to meet the requirement of funds from private sources as defined in the U.S. Code (31 U.S.C 5134(f)(1)(A)(ii)), which stipulates that the school must raise private funds equal to the government provided funding amount.

**Additional Information:** According to the text, September 2007, marks the 50th anniversary of the desegregation of Little Rock Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. In 1957, Little Rock Central High was the site of the first major national test for the implementation of the historic decision of the United States Supreme Court in *Brown, et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka, et al.*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954). The text also states, the courage of the Little Rock Nine (Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, Melba Pattillo, Jefferson Thomas, Carlotta Walls, Terrence Roberts, Gloria Ray, Thelma Mothershed, and Minnijean Brown) who stood in the face of violence, was influential to the Civil Rights movement and changed American history by providing an example on which to build greater equality. The desegregation of Little Rock Central High by the nine African American students was recognized by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. as such a significant event in the struggle for civil rights that in May 1958, he attended the graduation of the first African American from Little Rock Central High School.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 358 was introduced on January 25, 2005, and referred to the Committee on Financial Services, which considered and amended the bill, and reported to the House, as amended, by a voice vote on April 27, 2005 (H. Rept. [109-134](#), Part I). The bill passed the House on April 27, 2005, and was amended by the Senate, which passed it by unanimous consent on November 18, 2005.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** CBO estimates that “enacting H.R. 358 would have no significant net impact on the budget over the 2006-2010 period.” Additionally, CBO estimates that, “sales proceeds from the coins that would be authorized by H.R. 358 could raise as much as \$5 million in surcharges if the Mint sells the maximum number of authorized coins. The experience of recent commemorative coin sales by the Mint, however, suggests that receipts would be about \$1.5 million.”

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** The Committee finds authority under, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 (relating to the general welfare of the United States) and clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

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**H.Res. 456—Expressing support for the memorandum of understanding signed by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement on August 15, 2005, to end the conflict in Aceh, a province in Sumatra, Indonesia (Crowley, D-NY)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Saturday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, subject to unanimous consent.

**Summary:** H.Res. 456 would resolve that the House:

- “expresses support for the memorandum of understanding signed by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement on August 15, 2005, to end the conflict in Aceh, a province in Sumatra, Indonesia, and congratulates both parties for their willingness to compromise;
- “expresses the hope that both parties live up to their commitments under the memorandum of understanding and that peace and security can finally be achieved in Aceh after three decades; and
- “encourages the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to commit resources in guaranteeing the peace and building a strong civil society in Aceh.”

**Additional Background:** Aceh is a province in Sumatra, Indonesia, and the home to an independence movement. According to the resolution, violence between the Indonesian military and the Free Aceh Movement has resulted in an estimated 15,000 deaths in the region over the last three decades. The opposing parties signed a truce, a memorandum of understanding, in August 2005, after the devastation of last year’s tsunami fostered peace. Aceh will give up its call for independence in exchange for certain economic and political concessions.

**Committee Action:** On September 21, 2005, the resolution was referred to the International Relations Committee, which marked it up on November 16<sup>th</sup> and ordered it reported by unanimous consent to the full House.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution would authorize no expenditure.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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## **H.Con.Res. 275—Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the education curriculum in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Davis, D-FL)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Saturday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, subject to unanimous consent.

**Summary:** H.Con.Res. 275 would resolve that Congress:

- “urges the Government of Saudi Arabia to reform its textbooks and education curriculum in a manner that promotes tolerance and peaceful coexistence with others, develops civil society, and encourages functionality in the global economy;
- “urges the President to direct the Secretary of State to use existing public diplomacy channels, international visitor exchanges, professional development, and educational reform programs, including those under the Middle East Partnership Initiative and the Broader Middle East Initiative, to focus on the issue of educational reform in Saudi Arabia in accordance with the objectives enumerated in paragraph (1);
- “expresses extreme disappointment with the slow pace of education reform in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
- “urges the President to take into account progress in meeting the goals outlined in paragraph (1) when determining the level and frequency of United States bilateral relations with the Government of Saudi Arabia; and
- “requests that the Secretary of State examine the educational system in Saudi Arabia, monitor the progress of the efforts to reform the education curriculum, and report on such progress, in classified form if necessary, to the appropriate congressional committees.”

**Additional Background:** The Government of Saudi Arabia controls and regulates all forms of education (which is Wahhabi Islamic religious education) in public and private schools at all levels. As the resolution notes, “some textbooks in Saudi Arabian schools foster intolerance, ignorance, and anti-Semitic, anti-American, and anti-Western views;... these intolerant views instilled in students make them prime recruiting targets of terrorists and other extremist groups.”

The resolution asserts that, “the ascension of King Abdullah to the throne in August 2005 presents a new opportunity for education reform in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.”

**Committee Action:** On October 26, 2005, the resolution was referred to the International Relations Committee. On November 15<sup>th</sup>, the Middle East and Central Asia Subcommittee marked up and forwarded the resolution to the full committee by unanimous consent. On the subsequent day, the full committee marked up and ordered the resolution reported to the full House by unanimous consent.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution would authorize no expenditure.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.



**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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## **H.Res. 601—Condemning in strongest terms Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's hateful rhetoric directed toward Israel (Cole, R-OK)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Saturday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, subject to unanimous consent.

Note: this is a different resolution from the one the House passed on October 28, 2005, (H.Res. 523) by a vote of 383-0, with one other Member answering present:

<http://clerk.house.gov/evs/2005/roll556.xml>

**Summary:** H.Res. 601 would resolve that the House:

- “condemns in the strongest terms the vile assertions by Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and again demands that he disavow his remarks;
- “calls upon the United Nations Security Council and all civilized nations to censure Iran for its government’s dangerous attempt to rewrite history;
- “reiterates its earlier pledge to prevent Iran from procuring nuclear weapons and its steadfast bonds with the State of Israel; and
- “affirms its understanding of all of the lessons of World War II, including that the millions murdered in the Holocaust must never be forgotten and such atrocities should never happen again.”

**Additional Background:** In addition to the comments that President Ahmadinejad made on October 26, 2005 (which sparked the introduction and passage of H.Res. 523), President Ahmadinejad, on December 14, 2005, said in a public speech that Israel must be driven from its “occupation of Palestinian territory” and that the Holocaust was a “lie.”

**Committee Action:** On December 14, 2005, the resolution was referred to the International Relations Committee, which took no public action on it.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution would authorize no expenditure.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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**H.Res. 545—Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the arrest of Sanjar Umarov in Uzbekistan—as introduced (Ros-Lehtinen, R-FL)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 18<sup>th</sup>, under unanimous consent.

**Summary:** H.Res. 545 would resolve that:

- “the law enforcement and judicial authorities of Uzbekistan should ensure that Sanjar Umarov is accorded the full measure of his rights under the Uzbekistan Constitution to defend himself against any and all charges that may be brought against him, in a fair and transparent process, so that individual justice may be done;
- “the Government of Uzbekistan should observe its various treaty obligations, especially those under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which obligate governments to provide for due process in criminal cases; and
- “the Government of Uzbekistan should publicly clarify the charges against Sanjar Umarov, his current condition, and his whereabouts.”

**Additional Background:** According to the resolution’s findings, Sanjar Umarov, a businessman and leader of the Uzbek opposition party, was reportedly arrested on October 22, 2005, and charged with grand larceny. Press reports have indicated that Mr. Umarov was drugged and abused once detained, and no official information has been released on his health or whereabouts, leading to various international organizations to express concern.

**Committee Action:** The resolution was referred to the International Relations Committee. No official committee action was taken on the resolution.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution authorizes no expenditure.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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**H.Con.Res. 284—Expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the 2005 presidential and parliamentary elections in Egypt—as introduced (Ros-Lehtinen, R-FL)**

**Order of Business:** The concurrent resolution is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 18<sup>th</sup>, under unanimous consent.

**Summary:** H.Con.Res. 284 would resolve that Congress:

- “recognizes the importance of the presidential election held on September 7, 2005, as a first step toward greater openness and political reforms in Egypt;
- “expresses concern over the lack of international election monitoring and irregularities during the Egyptian presidential election;
- “recognizes that the development of a democratically-elected representative and empowered Egyptian national parliament is the fundamental reform needed to permit real progress towards the rule of law and democracy;
- “calls on the Government of Egypt, during the 2005 parliamentary elections, to--
  - (A) authorize the judiciary to supervise the election process across the country and at all levels;
  - (B) authorize the presence of accredited representatives of all competing parties and independent candidates at polling stations and during the vote-counting; and
  - (C) allow local and international election monitors full access and accreditation;
  - (5) calls on the Government of Egypt to separate the apparatus of the National Democratic Party from the operations of government, to divest all government holdings in Egyptian media, and to end the government monopoly over printing and distribution of newspapers; and
  - (6) calls on the Government of Egypt to repeal the 1981 emergency law and in the development of any future anti-terrorism legislation to allow peaceful, constitutional political activities, including public meetings and demonstrations, and allow full parliamentary scrutiny of any such legislation.”

**Additional Background:** Egypt’s presidential election was held on September 7, 2005, and according to the resolution, it was marked by low-turnout, government manipulation, and irregularities. President Hosni Mubarak was re-elected for a fifth term.

**Committee Action:** The concurrent resolution was referred to the International Relations Committee. No official committee action was taken on the resolution.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution authorizes no expenditure.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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**H.Res. 592 — Honoring Alan Reich for his Accomplishments on Disability —  
*as introduced (Langevin, D-RI)***

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Saturday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, subject to a unanimous consent agreement.

**Summary:** H.Res. 592 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “honors the life, achievements, and contributions of Alan A. Reich;
- “recognizes that Alan Reich's distinguished career demonstrates the potential of all people with disabilities, and inspired and supported many Americans in their own efforts to overcome personal obstacles; and
- “extends its deepest sympathies to the family of Alan Reich for the loss of a great and generous man.”

**Additional Information:** According to the resolution, “Alan A. Reich was a well respected ...and an inspirational figure in the disability community, whose life was devoted to civic involvement and efforts to improve the quality of life for individuals with disabilities.” Reich hails from Pearl River, New York, and after graduating from Dartmouth College in 1952, he received a Master’s degree in Russian literature from Middlebury College in 1953, a diploma in Slavic languages and Eastern European studies from the University of Oxford, and an M.B.A. from Harvard University in 1959. Reich, who speaks five languages, served in the U.S. Army from 1953 to 1957 as an infantry officer and Russian language interrogation officer in Germany and was named a member of the United States Army Infantry Officer Candidate School Hall of Fame.

Reich was married to Gay Forsythe Reich for 50 years and together they have three children. At the age of 32, Reich became a quadriplegic due to a swimming accident. From 1970 to 1975, Reich was a Deputy Assistant Secretary at the State Department and was later named the President of the United States Council for the International Year of Disabled Persons. In this role, Reich became the first wheelchair user to address the United Nations General Assembly when it opened the International Year of the Disabled in 1981.

As the founder of the Bimillennium Foundation in 1984, Reich encouraged leaders of nations worldwide to set Year 2000 goals aimed at improving the lives of people with disabilities. In addition, Reich led an effort raising \$1,650,000 to add the statue of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a wheelchair to the former President's Memorial in Washington, DC. In 2005, Reich received the George H.W. Bush Medal, which was established to honor outstanding service under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Reich passed away on November 8, 2005.

**Committee Action:** On December 8, 2005, the bill was introduced and referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce, which took official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution authorizes no expenditure.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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**H.R. 4510 — To direct the Joint Committee on the Library to accept the donation of a bust depicting Sojourner Truth and to display the bust in a suitable location in the rotunda of the Capitol — *as introduced* (Jackson-Lee, D-TX)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled to be considered on Saturday, December 17, 2005, under a unanimous consent agreement.

**Summary:** H.R. 4510 directs the Joint Committee on the Library, not later than two years after the date of enactment, to accept the donation of a bust depicting Sojourner Truth and to display the bust in a suitable location in the rotunda of the Capitol.

The resolution lists the two following findings:

- “Sojourner Truth was a towering figure among the founders of the movement for women’s suffrage in the United States, and no monument that does not include her can accurately represent this important development in our Nation’s history;
- “The statue known as the Portrait Monument, originally presented to Congress in 1920 in honor of the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment guaranteeing women the right to vote and presently exhibited in the rotunda of the Capitol, portrays several early suffragists who were Sojourner Truth’s contemporaries but not Sojourner Truth herself, the only African American among the group.”

**Committee Action:** On December 13, 2005, the bill was introduced and referred to the House Committee on House Administration, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution authorizes no expenditure.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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**H.R. 1287—Robert T. Ferguson Post Office Building Designation Act  
(Shimkus, R-IL)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled to be considered on Saturday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, subject to unanimous consent.

**Summary:** H.R. 1287 would designate the U.S. postal facility located at 332 South Main Street in Flora, Illinois, as the “Robert T. Ferguson Post Office Building.”

**Additional Background:** Robert T. Ferguson is community leader and activist in southern Illinois. He worked at the Flora, Illinois Post Office as a clerk/carrier for seven years, as Assistant Postmaster for 12 years, and as Postmaster for 10 years. For the last three years of his career, he served as the Postmaster in Collinsville, Illinois.

**Committee Action:** On March 14, 2005, the bill was referred to the Government Reform Committee, which took no public action on it.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The only costs associated with a post office renaming are those with sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Although a committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable, Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 grants Congress the power to “establish Post Offices and post Roads.”

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## **H.R. 4246—Dr. Robert E. Price Post Office Building Designation Act (Sessions, R-TX)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled to be considered on Saturday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, subject to unanimous consent.

**Summary:** H.R. 4246 would designate the U.S. postal facility located at 8135 Forest Lane in Dallas, Texas, as the “Dr. Robert E. Price Post Office Building.”

**Additional Background:** Dr. Robert E. Price has served as pastor of New Mount Zion Baptist Church of Dallas for 36 years. He is also a leading civic activist.

**Committee Action:** On November 7, 2005, the bill was referred to the Government Reform Committee, which took no public action on it.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The only costs associated with a post office renaming are those with sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Although a committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable, Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 grants Congress the power to “establish Post Offices and post Roads.”

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## **H.R. 4109—United States Representative Parren J. Mitchell Post Office Designation Act (Cummings, D-MD)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled to be considered on Saturday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, subject to unanimous consent.

**Summary:** H.R. 4109 would designate the U.S. postal facility located at 6101 Liberty Road in Baltimore, Maryland, as the “United States Representative Parren J. Mitchell Post Office.”

**Additional Background:** Parren J. Mitchell was a U.S. congressman (Democrat) from Maryland from January 3, 1971 to January 2, 1987. He was the Chairman of the Small Business Committee, beginning in 1981, where he often promoted affirmative action initiatives for minority-owned small businesses. For more biographical information on former Rep. Mitchell, see this webpage: <http://www.mitchellfoundation.org/biography.html>

**Committee Action:** On October 20, 2005, the bill was referred to the Government Reform Committee, which marked it up on November 16<sup>th</sup> and ordered it reported to the full House by unanimous consent.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The only costs associated with a post office renaming are those with sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Although a committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable, Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 grants Congress the power to “establish Post Offices and post Roads.”

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## **H.R. 4515—Corporal Jason L. Dunham Post Office Designation Act (Kuhl, R-NY)**



**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled to be considered on Saturday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, subject to unanimous consent.

**Summary:** H.R. 4515 would designate the U.S. postal facility located at 4422 West Sciota Street in Scio, New York, as the “Corporal Jason L. Dunham Post Office.”

**Additional Background:** Corporal Jason L. Dunham, 22, of Scio, NY, was killed in action in Iraq in April 2004, when he dove on a grenade to save other Marines.

For additional information on this extraordinary human being, visit these websites:

<http://www.jasonsmemorial.org/>

<http://www.usmc.mil/marinelink/mcn2000.nsf/lookupstoryref/20045143251>

<http://www.fallenheroesmemorial.com/oif/profiles/dunhamjasonl.html>

**Committee Action:** On December 13, 2005, the bill was referred to the Government Reform Committee, which took no public action on it.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The only costs associated with a post office renaming are those with sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Although a committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable, Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 grants Congress the power to “establish Post Offices and post Roads.”



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**H.R. 2329 —Terrorist Rewards Enhancement Act — *as introduced*  
(Kirk, R-IL)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is expected to be considered on Saturday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, under a unanimous consent agreement. It was included in the House-passed FY06 SSJC appropriations bill (H.R. 2862), but dropped in the conference committee with the Senate.

**Summary:** H.R. 2329 would modify the State Department's current rewards program to allow the payment of rewards to officers or employees of foreign governments who furnish information that is "exceptional or high-profile" (as described in current law) and requested by the U.S. Under current law, such officials and employees of foreign governments are ineligible if they furnish valuable information in the context of their official duties.

**Committee Action:** The bill was introduced on May 12, 2005, and referred to the International Relations Committee which took no official action on it.

**Cost to Taxpayer:** A CBO cost estimate is not available.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

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